

TALKS IN THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT BOOMS DEEP WATERWAY AT MEMPHIS.

Given Great Ovation in Historic Southern City - Acknowledging Greeting Amid Din of Exploding Bombs, Siren Whistles and Cheers.

The most remarkable public demonstration in the history of the historic Southern city of Memphis took place Friday when the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterways flotilla, bearing President Roosevelt, rounded Hopefield bend in the Mississippi just above the city and moved slowly down the stream toward its docks. The bank on that side of the stream at which the boats were to moor was literally aflame with the national colors. Packed behind this brilliant bulwark were 40,000 men, women and children foregathered from all the country within a radius of forty miles.

The President, still standing on the upper deck of the government boat, acknowledged the greetings while the cheering continued until he had been escorted from the steamer into his carriage and the parade through the streets began. Between packed masses of yelling, cheering humanity, the parade wended its way until Court Square had been reached, where the Presidential carriage was stopped and the Chief Executive listened to waterways anthems, "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley," as sung by 3,000 school children attired in uniform costume and each waving a small American flag. The effect of the picture was most striking and the President was visibly impressed.

The address of the President at the convention, in which he strongly advocated the deep waterways plan, was enthusiastically received. A distinguished array of Congressmen of both houses, the Governors of twenty-three States of the inland waterways commission and delegates to the number of 4,000, besides many spectators in the general gallery of the hall, heard the President speak and joined in the applause.

In his speech the President proudly announced it was a Roosevelt who ran the first steamboat on the big river. He reiterated that the undesirable citizen is still undesirable. He told the people he had no excuse to offer for his former declaration. President Roosevelt was strong for deep water and also took an excursion into a new field. He wants the people to be better farmers and not let the hillside wash into the streams. He advocated intelligent farming and saving of the forests and the utilization of water power in manufacturing.

Among the impressive sentences in the President's St. Louis address were the following:

The chief economic question of the day in this country is to provide a sovereignty for the great corporations engaged in interstate business; that is, for the railroad and the interstate industrial corporations.

Great capitalists . . . have shown extreme unvision in their violent opposition to the assumption of complete control over the railroads by the federal government. . . . As national commercial agents the big interstate railroads ought to be completely subject to national authority. Only thus can we secure their complete subjection to, and control by, a single sovereign, representing the whole people.

I ask that the national powers already conferred upon the national government by the constitution shall be so used as to bring national commerce and industry effectively under the federal government and thereby avert industrial chaos. My plea is not to bring about centralization. It is that the government shall recognize a condition of centralization in a field where it already exists.

On the lower courses of the Mississippi the nation should do its full share in the work of levee building.

If we are able to keep up substantially the rate of progress that now obtains we shall finish the actual digging of the Panama canal within five or six years.

Points Made at Cairo. In his speech at Cairo the President said:

The policy of "peace with insult" is the worst policy upon which it is possible to embark, whether for a nation or an individual. I think that the excellent people who have complained of our policy as hurting business have shown much the same spirit as the child who regards the dentist and not the ulcerated tooth as the real source of his woe.

If a man is afraid to hold his own, if he will submit tamely to wrongdoing, he is contemptible. If he is a bully, an oppressor, a man who wrongs or insults others, he is even more contemptible and should be hunted out of the community. Well, all this is just as true of a nation as of an individual.

The best way to carry it to hit-no fight can ever be won except by hitting-and we can only hit by means of the navy. The navy must be built and all its training given in time of peace. When once war has broken out it is too late to do anything.

We believe in a real, not a sham, democracy. We believe in a democracy as regards political rights, as regards education, and, finally, as regards industrial conditions.

MAY BECOME AMBASSADOR.

Court of St. James Said to Be So Roosevelt's Likings.

The latest of many suggestions for the benefit of Theodore Roosevelt, as an ex-President, comes from London, where it is said to have been discussed in the fashionable clubs. It attributes to Mr. Roosevelt a desire to round out an extended tour of the world by a considerable residence in the British capital as ambassador to the court of St. James.

Very likely the President has mentioned this as something that would be to his liking, although it is doubted in Washington whether he has ever seriously considered it. He does contemplate quite a trip abroad, after March 4, 1909. At times he has dwelt with no little anticipation upon the things he would find pleasure in doing after official cares have been lifted from his shoulders. He and Mrs. Roosevelt have planned more than one trip they want to take when he has become a private citizen again.

Possibly foremost in these plans is the visit to the capitals of the old world. They were married in London, and both have traveled extensively in Europe. They are very desirous of going again, of revisiting old scenes and old friends and of making new friends. They will hardly make such a triumphal tour as ex-President Grant made, but Mr. Roosevelt would like to meet a few of the European rulers with whom he has been in communication more or less since he entered the White House. He would enjoy that probably quite as much as some of the big hunting trips for large game that he has in mind.

However, the President up to a few months ago was known to cherish strong hope of an election to the United States Senate from New York. He likes residence in Washington a portion of the year. As a Senator he would continue to have official prominence, and could divide his time between Washington and New York or any city that might interest him. He will undoubtedly do a great amount of literary work in the few years following his retirement from the Presidency, and Washington is a very congenial city for such efforts.

STRANGLER ADMITS CRIME.

Negro Confesses to Murder of Mrs. Grant in Chicago.

Richard Walton, the negro murderer of Mrs. Lillian White Grant of Chicago, confessed to his crime at the Hyde Park police station. He smiled broadly and was in no way abashed by the fiendish recital, which poured easily from his lips. With the confession of the murder came a dramatic re-enactment of the crime in the office of Captain McWeaver of the Hyde Park station, in which Police Inspector

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SPEAKS AT KEOKUK.

ROOSEVELT INSISTS THERE IS BUT ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Tells Iowans Common Good Must Come Ahead of Financier's Wishes - Favors Improving Water Ways to Give Cheap Transportation.

The great movement for a deep waterway from Chicago to the Gulf, was given new impetus when President Roosevelt arrived in Keokuk, made an address and embarked on a steamboat for the trip to St. Louis. From there he went to Memphis, where he addressed the delegates to the Deep Waterways convention.

The President was introduced by Gov. Cummins of Iowa. Mr. Roosevelt said, in part: I believe so implicitly in the future of our people, because I believe in the average American citizen will be more tolerant government by a mob than he will tolerate by a plutocracy; he desires to see justice done and justice exacted from rich man and poor man alike. We are not trying to favor any man at the expense of his fellow-citizen. We are trying to shape things so that as far as possible each man shall have a fair chance in life so that he shall have so far as possible the chance to be successful, the chance to see the stuff that there is in him.

Therefore we need wise laws, and we need to have them resolutely administered. At intervals during the last few months the appeal has been made to us to enforce the law against certain wrongdoers of great wealth because to do so would interfere with the business of the country. Under the objects of that kind of spirit, when somebody says we call upon this appeal has been made to us even by men who ordinarily believe as decent citizens.

I do not admit that this has been the main cause of any business troubles we have had, but it is possible that it has been a contributing factor. As far as I am concerned it must be accepted as a disagreeable but unavoidable feature in a course of policy which as long as I am President will not be changed.

In each case the answer must be that we cannot permit ourselves to be divided into two camps. There will be no permanent damage to business from the movement, but that if righteousness comes with the movement, the latter must go to the wall.

If a man does well, if he acts honestly, he has nothing to fear from this administration. But so far as in me lies the corrupt politician, the great or small, the private citizen who transgresses the law—he be rich or poor—shall be brought before the impartial justice of a court. We cannot have too many highways and in addition to the iron highways of our railroads we must have the great river highways which have been given us by nature. From a variety of causes these highways have in many parts of the country been almost abandoned. This is not healthy. Our people, and especially the representatives of the people in the national congress, should give their most careful attention to this subject. We should be prepared to put the nation collectively to the test to improve them for the nation's use.

Our knowledge at this time is not such as to permit me to go into details or to say definitely just what the nation should do; but most assuredly our great navigable rivers are national assets that are as much our great seacoast harbors. Exactly as it is for the interest of all the country that our great harbors should be fitted to receive in safety the largest vessels of the merchant fleets of the world, so by deepening and otherwise our rivers should be fitted to bear their part in the movement of our merchandise, and this is especially true of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which drain the immense and prosperous region which makes in very fact the heart of our nation, the base of the great lakes being already united with the basin of the Mississippi and both regions being ideal in their products and interests. Waterways are peculiarly fitted for the transportation of the bulky commodities which come from the soil or under the soil, and no other part of our country is as fruitful as is this in such commodities.

As present the ordinary farmer holds his own in the land against any possible representative of the middle class farmer—or that is, of the men who would own vast estates—because the ordinary farmer unites his capital, his labor and his brains with the making of a permanent family home, and thus can afford to hold his land at a value at which it can be sold by the capitalist, who would have to run it by leasing it or by cultivating it at arm's length with hired labor.

There is one thing I put next to a good citizen," said the President, "and that is a good mother. I am pleased to see the children."

A number of war veterans had met the President at the station and marched in the parade to the park, and to these wearers of the blue the President also paid a compliment, saying:

"I am particularly glad to be welcomed by the veterans."

President Roosevelt interposed several remarks into his address.

He touched on the subject of undesirable citizens briefly, saying:

"You will remember that a year ago I expressed my opinion of certain undesirable citizens and I stand by what I said."

He added that he would always condemn the man that incites to murder and would demand punishment for that offense, as he would for the crimes of the corporation criminals.

At the conclusion of his address the President was presented with a gold-headed cane by the negroes of Keokuk.

Peace Conference Topics Again. The question of the limitation of armaments having been disposed of with the mildest kind of resolution, suggesting that the different governments consider the matter, The Hague conference entered upon a new stage with British, American, German and French delegations combining against Russia, Belgium and others who are anxious to terminate the conference. America, England and Germany agreed on a scheme for the establishment of an international prize court, which is also acceptable to France and certain of adoption. A new feature of this scheme is that the prize court will be a part of the permanent arbitration court, and therefore does not depend on the existence of war. This further strengthened the case in behalf of a permanent court by showing that it would have important work to do.

Telegraphic Briefs. An eight-story building occupied by Lewis De Groot & Son, wholesale grocers, of New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000.

The second annual interstate live stock and horse show at the South St. Joseph (Mo.) stockyards closed recently. Twelve thousand dollars in prizes were paid.

Investigation of an alleged effort to smuggle \$10,000 worth of pearls is under way by the customs officials at New York. The pearls are the property of a California dealer.

Federal laws to guarantee the purity of dairy products entering interstate commerce probably will be recommended to Congress by the President as a result of recent investigations made by the Department of Agriculture.

Postmaster General Meyer is seeking the support of postmasters throughout the country for his proposed recommendations to Congress in behalf of the postal savings scheme and parcel post.

George Stitt was fatally and Mrs. Herbert Knorr seriously burned in an explosion of gasoline in the dry cleaning department of the Bureka Laundry and Domestic Reg Company in Coshocton, Ohio.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The highly sustained volume of commerce centering here is attested by aggregate payments through the banks during the past month and this week, which exhibit striking gains over a year ago. Less pressure for money and less business failures make easier conditions for capital investment, and with continued profitable returns for farm and range products the indications appear brighter for a lower discount rate to mercantile borrowers. Trade responds to the best effect of favorable developments. Preparations reflect renewed confidence among the leading producers and little capacity remains to be booked up for this quarter. New demands equal expectations in iron, steel and railway equipment, and the orders for future deliveries are satisfactory in force work, machinery, heavy hardware, wire products, furniture and footwear.

Country merchants come from nearby points in increasing numbers, and their selections of fall and winter fashions stimulate expanding activity in wholesale branches. Shipping rooms work overtime and the forwardings to the interior compare favorably in quantities with this time last year. Merchandise collections throughout the West occasion little trouble, and, notwithstanding tight money, the defaults carry no special significance.

Bank clearings, \$263,200,269, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1906 by 17.5 per cent. Choice commercial paper is quoted at 6 1/2 per cent, and currency withdrawals to move crops make a smaller total than last year. Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 25, against 16 last week and 25 a year ago. Failures with liabilities over \$5,000 numbered 4, against 7 last year.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Collections, while still dragging, in comparison with the slowness in money, appear to have improved at a number of centers. Some orders for early spring arrivals being placed, but the volume of business done as yet is rather light. Many industrial lines are less active on new business, and working forces in such lines as iron, steel, car manufacturing, electrical goods, shoe manufacturing and copper mining are being reduced. Lumber is less active and new building is lighter, due in part to the approach of the closed season, but more particularly to the stringency in money.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 3 number 117, against 169 last week, 136 in the 11th week of 1906, 189 in 1905, 195 in 1904 and 197 in 1903. Canadian failures number 32, against 36 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.10 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 87c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$18.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.50; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 50c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 96c; corn, No. 2 white, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2 white, 50c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.15; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 99c to \$1.01; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 48c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 83c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 99c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 2 mixed, 51c to 52c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 3 yellow, 60c to 67c; oats, No. 3 white, 62c to 59c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 90c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.10; corn, No. 3, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 51c to 52c; rye, No. 1, 86c to 87c; barley, standard, \$1.04 to \$1.06; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$6.25.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 73c to 74c; oats, natural white, 56c to 58c; butter, creamery, 25c to 30c; eggs, western, 18c to 21c.

Tele. —Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 96c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 98c to 99c; clover seed, prime, \$10.40.

All Around the Globe. The retirement from the French army of Major Alfred Dreyfus has been gazetted in the form of the nomination of an officer to the post last held by him, that of commander of artillery at St. Denis.

A project to establish a large colony of negroes in southern California is being promoted by an association which is about to seek State incorporation. Several million dollars is said to represent the wealth of the negroes back of the movement.

Stuyvesant Fish, in a reply to the charges of President Harahan of the Illinois Central, declares the road cover lost a dollar through his borrowings. He says Mr. Harahan misrepresents the point of his (Fish's) charges—that R. H. Harrison controlled the road as a feeder for the Union Pacific.

The New York waiters are to have a club house of their own at 143 West Forty-fourth street. To be eligible to membership a waiter must have had a European season and know the art of serving from "soup to nuts." Few of its members speak less than six languages.

Attorney General Young appeared in the District Court of Minnesota at St. Paul and asked for a writ of mandamus to compel the Northern Pacific railroad to put into effect the commodity rate law recently declared illegal by Judge Lockwood of the United States District Court. This will force an early decision of the issue.

CUBS AND TIGERS FIGHT

Chicago and Detroit Baseball Champions Battle.

FIRST GAME IS A TIE.

Darkness Calls "Time" with the Score Standing 3 to 3.

FRANTIC THOUSANDS CHEER.

Chance Evens Up with Jennings in the Ninth Inning.

The Cubs and Tigers fought and clawed one another for twelve thrilling and spectacular innings at Chicago's West Side jungle Tuesday afternoon, and darkness finally put an end to the Titanic battle, with a score 3 to 3. Never in the history of the world's series under the national agreement has a more fierce or exciting battle of champions been waged. It was Greek meeting Greek, and diamond scratching diamond, but neither would allow the other to carry away the first plum in the great world's series.

The struggle will go down in baseball history as one of the most exciting and dramatic ever played. It was a game of painful suspense and thrilling surprises, with victory hovering alternately over the rival benches, and in the

GREAT BATTLE FOR WORLD'S BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.



HUGH JENNINGS, Manager Detroit Team.

Last second flitting away in the dusk. A mighty multitude, 24,377 in number, watched the tide of battle ebb and flow, its cheering excitement passing into screaming frenzy as climax was piled on climax.

Although the total fell short of breaking records by a narrow margin, the gate receipts were the largest ever taken in at a ball game. The gross proceeds were \$29,162.50, of which the players' share will be \$15,747.75. Under the rules of the series the tied score makes it a "no contest," and this adds materially to the largess of the players by permitting them to share in the receipts of five games instead of four.

Donovan, known to fame as "Wild Bill," pitched for the Detroit team, and Overall for Chicago. The twirling honours went to the former, though the giant Overall was in excellent form. The overall was taken out of the game in the ninth inning, when the Cubs needed a stronger batsman, and Reulbach followed him in the box, proving a complete puzzle for the Tigers.

According to a correspondent, the hoarse thousands, who had filled every available inch of space in the grounds, came away gibbering about how the Cubs would have won if things had happened thus and so. There was logic in their ravings, for in the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh and the twelfth innings Chicago had the victory tightly grasped, but each time the fickle gods intervened in favor of Detroit.

Radium Deep in the Alps. A report from Geneva, Switzerland, says that Prof. Joly, after completing a geological examination of the rock borings from the Simplon tunnel, finds rich traces of radium, indicating larger deposits of this rare and extremely valuable element than any hitherto discovered in Europe. It is his theory that the presence of this ore caused the abnormal heat experienced in digging the tunnel, and he believes that the world's supply of radium is far greater than was supposed.

Fewer City Children. Recent British statistics show that the English are dying out in the cities, for from 1800 to 1900 the percentage of children to population decreased from 33 per cent to 23 per cent. Fewer children are born in the towns and more die there.

Cost of Living Increasing. The upward tendency in prices causing the man on salary or wages serious consideration. Table provisions in all lines have increased from 10 to 33.13 per cent. It takes at least \$1.25 now to do what \$1 would have done a year ago.

BIG CORN SHOW.

Unique National Exposition Opened in the Chicago Coliseum.

In Chicago's magnificently decorated Coliseum the first great national corn exposition ever held in this country was opened to the public. Every corner growing state in the union is represented among the hundreds of displays of the most complete agricultural display of its kind ever seen. Sixteen thousand dollars in cash prizes will be awarded. Corn husking bees and similar rural entertainments will be held daily during the show. In addition to the corn displays, an exhibit is shown of household articles made from different parts of the corn plant, including husks, stalks and tassels. Among the articles shown are rugs, portieres, table covers, mats and picture frames.

Elaborate decorations, costing nearly \$30,000, have been installed in the Coliseum, corn and corn plants being the dominant material used. In addition to a miniature corn farm in the center of the big building, an ancient temple, dedicated to the goddess of corn, has been erected, where at certain periods of each day, the virgins of the sun will offer sacrifices of corn. On either side are shields of the different states, done in corn, each showing the amount of last year's corn crop.

A unique feature is the corn demonstration kitchen, where 300 ways of preparing corn for human beings to eat are illustrated by expert cooks. Among the 1,520 known varieties of corn on exhibition is a corn of a blue color and white tassel, a purple cob. Fourteen states in the corn belt are represented and exhibits have been received from foreign countries.

Insanity Not Increasing. Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, the New York alienist, discussing the recent sta-

test of Church Cordiality. Miss Laura A. Smith tells in the September Ladies' Home Journal of her experience in making a series of visits to different churches in the larger cities, with the object of testing "the welcome given a stranger in the average church. 'Strangers cordially welcome,' and to see how many of the clergyman or members of the congregation would speak a word of greeting or encouragement to the stranger within their gates." Miss Smith says that she dressed in very plain clothes, and

by both dress and manner tried to typify the average young woman who, a stranger in the city, seeks church affiliation. In only two churches of New York or Brooklyn did the pastors voluntarily seek her out and speak to her. In one other the pastor was brought to her; while in five churches thirteen members had spoken to her, and in thirty-two she had been ignored absolutely. In all thirty-seven churches having been visited, in Boston she attended twenty-four churches, and of these one pastor spoke to her, while in four four members (two being ushers) passed a friendly word, while in the other nineteen "not a word from any one." From the inhospitable East she turned her steps westward, where the results of her visitations remain to be recorded.

Several New York and Boston ministers interviewed upon the question raised by Miss Smith's test hold that it is now generally regarded as beyond the true courtesy of the church to force attentions upon visitors, such as handshaking and questioning. One says that because personal inquiries are not made or attention paid in no sense a contradiction of the invitation to strangers. He holds that it is impossible in the great cities to make the church the social club that Miss Smith seems to be looking for. Another says that normal persons go to church not for sociability, but for spiritual edification, communion and exaltation, hence they appreciate the gentle courtesy of being let alone in their quest.

To Curtail Copper Production. The officers of the Amalgamated Copper Company have recommended that the mines of that company be shut down until the copper market conditions improve. This course is brought about by the fact that the Amalgamated Company has on hand a large stock of metal for which there is little demand in the market. It is taken for granted in trade circles that the action of the Amalgamated will be followed by several of the other heavy producing mines. It is notable that this unfavorable condition of the copper market should have developed in spite of the efforts of the Standard Oil interests to maintain the price of the metal and the standing of the copper stocks.

Bruce Expedition Safe. The Arctic expedition party headed by William S. Bruce of Edinburgh, which started out some months ago to investigate the coal fields on King Charles Island, the most easterly of the Spitzbergen group, has been heard from and relief expeditions had returned unsuccessful. A third search party finally found them in great difficulties and all are now safe.

The strike of the dock laborers at Antwerp is over, the men voting to return to work unconditionally at the terms of the employers.

Canada has consented to pay \$6,000 to Japan for the damages arising from the Vancouver riots.

A memorial tablet was unveiled at the birthplace of Gen. Grant at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio.

Prof. Hervey S. Covell of Ashburnham was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts on the Prohibition ticket.

Several persons were killed in a fire in Port Limon, Peru, which destroyed four business blocks. Loss \$100,000.

The Democratic convention in San Francisco nominated Dr. Edward T. Taylor to succeed William H. Langdon as district attorney.

The handsome home of Francis G. Landon, ex-secretary of the American embassy at Vienna, was robbed by two men at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A lively fight and a vain chase followed.

The automobile of Mrs. William Graham of Santa Barbara, Cal., killed a peasant at Auxerre, France. The driver in trying to save the man ditched the machine and Mrs. Graham was injured.